THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.,) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta
27 Mott's Lane
September 12, 1886

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
Manager.
Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER

IN a report, dated Savannah, United States, September 7, the *New York Times* says :—A strange incident of the last week's earthquake shock is the recovery of the power of speech by Miss Mami Martus, daughter of a retired officer of the regular army. At the close of the war her father was put in charge of Forts Palaski and Jackson, below this city. While at the former fort the daughter then a bright, intelligent child, had an attack of meningites, which left her voiceless. The best medical skill was obtained, and the father took his afflicted child travelling, but nothing did her any good. She was dumb, but had all the other senses. During the excitement of the first earthquake shock last Tuesday night, she in fright attempted to call her brother. He was frightened himself when he heard her whisper his name. Since then she has gradually regained her voice, and now talks with perfect fluency. She says she was almost delirious with joy when she found she could speak. Her voice was low and her throat sore for three days, and she had trouble in finding words to express her thoughts. It was much like learning a new tongue except that she knew the words, but had forgotten how to pronounce them. City physicians are deeply interested in the case. Their explanation is that the recovery was due to intense mental excitement. Others may have lost the power in the keenness of the excitement, for aught we know.

THE *St. James's Gazette* is very learned in Hindoo mythology. Seeking to enlighten its readers about the Durga Pooja, which the writer styles the Christmas of the Hindoos, the *Gazette* sapiently says :—"Durga is not only the universal mother, but represents a horrible black goddess known as Kali, to whom human sacrifices were offered in former days. In the suburbs of Calcutta there is a temple of Kali at a place known as Kali Ghat, from which, indeed, Calcutta takes its name. There the goddess Kali appears in all her blackness, and kids and goats are sacrificed in her honour every morning. The amalgamation of two or more deities into one is carried out in India by a process which has hitherto puzzled every sage in Europe. Hindu idols are represented with four arms, and sometimes with six or eight. Some German critics have decided that the many arms are symbols of power, but a closer examination shows that each set of hands suggests a different deity. Thus a goddess with four arms may include both Kali and Durga, two hands carrying a club and a dagger to represent Kali, and two hands holding a rosary and spoon to represent Durga. Kali, the black goddess, is probably the deification of some barbarous aboriginal princess of the plains, once famous alike for her amours and murders. Durga, the white goddess, is associated with the Himalayas, and appears as the wife of the god Siva. The elephant-headed Gunesh on the lap of Durga is perhaps introduced to bring the worship of all three deities within the Brahminical religious system." The dissertation we dare say will puzzle a good deal our Tantric readers and afford food for reflection to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, who, ensconced in Arcadia of his creation at Deoghur, may be fondly hoping that his laurels are safe. How some people *will* babble!

TUESDAY 9TH NOVEMBER.

BABU Protap Chundra Roy is not without his enemies. The *Englishman* indulges in the following diatribe against him:—The translator of the *Mahabharata* is again sending round the hat. In fervid but broken English he appeals "to all India," and for the smallest contributions. But it would be well were he to explain that the task upon which he is engaged is not gratuitous, as has hitherto been asserted. The work is really being published by subscription and already the local Governments and Native Princes have contributed a very large sum towards the enterprise—enough surely to see it completed. No accounts are furnished in connection with the undertaking, and we hear of nothing but constant appeals for money. Here is the latest specimen :—"The poet has said that even the weakest and thinnest fibres, gathered together, may bind the infuriate elephant, and that minute rain-drops, by force of numbers, are seen to fill the largest lakes. It has been a principle with our institution never to refuse the smallest contribution. The practice may not accord with dignity—with dignity as understood by thoughtless vanity. I have, however, with contributions thus procured and thus accepted done almost the whole of what I have already done. The result of the Karyalaya's later labours represents the power of the smallest contribution pouring freely from all sides." The condescension of the translator, who calls himself an "institution," has its amusing side." We are sorry that there should be any occasion for insinuations like this against a man engaged in a difficult task. There can be no doubt that the money contributed by the Princes of India is being well spent. To silence unfavourable criticism like this we would suggest that Babu Protap Chunder Roy should from time to time publish a full account of his receipts and disbursements.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Association the following resolution was passed :—"That a letter be addressed to the Government of India requesting the publication of the correspondence between the Government and the Secretary of State in connection with the Public Service Commission urging that at least one-half of the members of the Commission should be natives of India and the public bodies should be invited to nominate them." In reply the Committee have been favoured by the Government with the very original information that the "Commission has been constitued" *i. e.* nothing further can be done.

MR. Yule has accepted the invitation to preside at the next St. Andrew's Dinner in the Town Hall. This year the Scotch festival promises to attract more attention than usual on account of the presence of several distinguished Scotch visitors in India. There will probably be a dinner at Bombay. Lord Reay may preside, and it is hoped that Lord Rosebery will be present. Dinners will be held as usual at Madras, Karachi, and Singapore.

WEDNESDAY 10th NOVEMBER.

THE office of Minister to the Maharaja Holkar is vacant, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji having retired from service. The post has been offered to Dewan Bahadur Raghonath Rao of Madras, who has accepted it, and if his services can be spared may be shortly expected back at Indor.

"FOR the present, at any rate, no English tutor will be appointed to take charge of the youthful Scindiah. He will learn the English language from Doctor Crofts, who has just been placed in medical charge of him. The Viceroy agrees with Sir Lepel Griffin, and he in turn with the late Maharaja, that it is not desirable that the son should adopt too many English ways. Jiaji Rao Scindiah had seen and conceived a strong dislike to Indian gentlemen of the Asiatic masher type, and it was among his last and most earnest requests that his boy might be brought up as an Indian Prince and taught to concern himself mainly in the customs and interests of the land of his birth. Anglicisation has been the bane of some of the Indian Princes." A doctor however is just as good a teacher of English manners and customs as any other European that might be deputed. If the Government is really anxious to strictly follow the late Maharaja's behests it should appoint some worthy Indian gentleman to look after the young Prince's education and training.

THE Mandalay Railway is said to have been sold to a private company, who are to take it over when the country is settled.

RUMOUR is again busy with the Calcutta-Nagpur Railway. It is said that a Banking Syndicate has come forward, with offers to provide three or four millions capital, and to lay down three at once. It remains to be settled whether the guarantee shall be 3½ or 4 per cent. No venture without a guarantee. A four per cent guarantee is a much safer and desireable an investment than 3 per cent consols or 4 per cent Government security; because you have then the chances of increased profits apart from the guaranteed interests.

THE Madras Government is said to have received a suggestion from the Finance Committee that the existing system of graded salaries in the various State Departments should be done away with as a source of unnecessary expenditure, and that the salaries of such posts be fixed at the mean salaries they carry with them, the present incumbents not being affected by the change. A further suggestion is, as an alternative, that if the Government continues in favour of the graded salaries, increments be given in two instalments after each four years' service, as it is considered that a period of eight years should be sufficient to make a man useful in his occupation.

IT has been decided to establish a system of technical education in Bombay with the central institution at Parel, near the majority of the spinning and weaving mills and the railway workshops. The course of instruction is to consist of physics, practical mechanics, chemistry applied to arts, knowledge and sources of raw materials, nature of tools, dyeing and blocking,

drawing plans and designs, theory of colour and beauty, the manipulation of cotton, wool, and silk, their process of manufacture, and the arts of finishing the same in woven fabrics, and the construction and the design of steam and other engines. For skilled artisans and operators there are to be classes where the commencement will be made with reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, and drawing, and modelling in clay. In order to start the school on a satisfactory basis an application was made to the Bombay Municipal Commissioners for an annual contribution, and it was recommended that an annual sum of Rs. 5,000 should be granted. The Town Council, however, are unable to adopt this recommendation on the principle that they have no power to spend their funds on such an object. On the other hand, the railway officials, mill-owners and manufacturers have promised to give substantial support, so that there can be little doubt that the school will soon be started.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

A NEW system of railway has been patented, by which (according to the patentee) it is possible to travel at a speed considerably more than double the present rate combined with perfect safety. The train travels within an open ironwork frame. Grooved wheels with adjustable springs are fitted to the roof of each of the carriages, which wheels, running on or against rails fixed in the upper diagonal corners of the iron-work frame or passage, form a top protection—thus preventing oscillation, and rendering it impossible for the train at whatever speed it may be travelling to leave the metals. It is stated to be light, but strong, the weight being considerably less than one-third that of the ordinary train, which renders the cost of construction inconsiderable as compared with the enormous cost of the present system, while a considerable saving in fuel is effected. The engine with large driving-wheels and the first carriage are formed in one. The carriages are made of light steel or iron frames with wooden panels, and the windows and other fittings of a suitable description. The system is adaptable alike for overhead, level, or underground travelling.

A NEW Punjab Association in aid of social progress and education in India, has been formed at Lahore. The new Association will absorb into itself the Siksha Sabha, or the Lahore Female Education Committee, and will form a branch of the National Indian Association in England, which has similar aims in view, and enjoys the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The new Society will be under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Sir Charles Aitchison will be President of the Council and Lady Aitchison President of the Ladies' Committe. It is said to have the support of the leading members of both the European and Indian community, and a career of usefulness is anticipated for it.

A RETURN just issued shows that the strength of the British army was increased during the first six months of the present year from 200,785 of all ranks of the regular forces on the 1st of January last to 202,923 on the 1st of July, being the largest number ever attained since 1866, when the grand total of all ranks reached 205,356.

ABOUT 20 men charged with being engaged in an Anarchist conspiracy to burn Vienna have been arrested. Large quantities of arms and explosive materials have been found at the residences of some of the prisoners.

A contemporary hears that the Director of Public Instruction, in response of the invitation of the Finance Commission, has recommended the abolition of the *Education Gazette*, the substitution of Native for the more expensive European Inspectors, some reductions in the superior staff, and the abolition of all but a few of the Colleges in Bengal. It is all good abolishing a useless official gazette, and substituting Indian inspecting agency for the costlier European one. But are there any other colleges in the official black-book except the Baharampore and Midnapore Institutions? The friends of education in Bengal may well tremble for its safety.

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

IN the report on the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1885, the Inspector-General of Hospitals is called upon for an opinion as to the desirability of increasing the fees for medical students. This purpose is not in keeping with the desire for the spread of education in general, and it is not understood why it is desired to put a restraint on scientific education. The report announces the existence of 233 dispensaries in the province, towards the support of which Europeans contribute Rs. 16,872 and Natives Rs. 1,06,185.

THE University printers in Bombay are having to pay dearly for the leakage of the examination questions last year. The manuscript questions are taken to the Press in the afternoon and set in type at night, and the printers employed on them are kept under lock and key until the papers are in the hands of the candidates. No precautionary measures to avoid a repetition of the scandals can, we think, be too strong.

THE Government of India have come to an agreement with a Syndicate in London to allow them the right of working the ruby mines in Burmah for the consideration of four and a half lakhs of Rupees a year and the sole right of purchasing the rubies. Some people smell a job in this, but what is the good of annexing a foreign country if one cannot help a court jeweller and friends by it?

AT a Working Class Conference at South Kensington, Mr. George Howell declared, on behalf of the English working classes, that no good would ever come of the federation scheme, so long as the colonies continue to impose duties on English manufactures. He advocated the establishment of federation on a basis of mutual commercial exchange like the Zollverein. Let England set the example by all means and the colonies have to follow. People who keep up Hallmarking and other odious impositions can hardly complain of unfairness. Does Mr. Howell know to what depths of misery the abolition of the cotton duties has thrown impoverished India? Do to others as you expect to be done to.

THE *Paris National* reports Prince Bismarck as having said that the Bulgarian affair was a duel between Russia and England. If the latter withdraws, there is no reason why Austria should not enter the lists. He also declared that the real Eastern Question was in Egypt, and that Germany will not allow any Foreign Power to rule over that country.

THERE is, says a mail telegram, a growing belief that the French army has become capable of defeating the Germans single-handed. There is talk about putting 3,000,000 trained soldiers in the field within a month of the declaration of war, to march straight to Berlin. Government has been urged to strike quickly, while Prince Bismarck is embarrassed with the conflict between Austria and Russia about Bulgaria. But France is too shrewd for all that. She won't do anything of the kind, or else she would not have taken the Egyptian bug-bear in hand.

DURING the year 1885 four thousand coolies returned to India from the Mauritius plantations with gross total savings amounting to Rs. 1,76,551. The amount standing to the credit of the Indian population on the last day of the year was Rs. 14,96,553. This was far short of the Rs. 17,16,898 which stood to their credit at the end of 1883, which was the best of the last five years. The falling-off was due to bad times with the sugar planters when crops were unproductive. Wages fell to Rs. 5 per mensem. A good deal of distress showed itself among the Indian population, many of whom were sent back to India with assisted passages. What with bad times and other causes, the Mauritius does not appear to be that Eldorado for the Indian coolie which it once was said to be. The total Indian population on the island employed on estates at the end of the year 1885 was 121,487.

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

KIDNAPPING Rulers and men in Power is a favourite pastime now a days with European Revolutionists. A Servian plot to kidnap King Milan during his visit to Austria has been frustrated.

A REMARKABLE statement has been made which is intended to whitewash Sir Charles Dilke at the expense of Mrs. Crawford's veracity. It is being privately circulated. It would perhaps not stand the light of publicity.

IN order to secure greater efficiency in the upper grades of the Police in the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief has, with the approval of the Government of India, issued a General Order notifying that the proposal to put Assistant Superintendents of Police through a regular course of drill and military exercises has been duly approved by the Supreme Government, and that Police officers will, whenever such a course is considered desirable, be attached for instruction under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Station to any Infantry Regiment, British or Native, which may be located at the station in which they are serving. The disgraceful conduct of the Police in the late riots must have prompted the reform. But why confine it to the N. W. P. alone or the Assistant Superintendents either? Superintendents and Inspectors would be no losers in getting their nerves a little strengthened by rigid military discipline. The upper Police appointments are practically so many sinecures and public service would not lose very particularly by a few hours of their lounge being taken up by the drill serjeant.

SAYS the *Indian Witness*:—The Educational Department is collecting the opinions of superintendents of European schools in Bengal regarding a proposed change in the manner of conducting examinations for the grants-in-aid. The essence of the new proposal is to save time by examining a few scholars out of each class, and forming a general estimate of the standing of the school by that test, instead of submitting each scholar to an individual examination. The system of inspection has proceeded for years past on the principle of refining tests and multiplying points till the burden on schools and inspectors has become too great to be borne; and now relief is sought by this reckless plunge into average. The relief will no doubt be great and if the selecting of scholars to represent the school be fairly done, we think complaints will be few." The result might be more satisfactory, we apprehend, if the results of the University Examinations were made the crucial test.

EX-STUDENTS of the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, are invited to send in their names and addresses to the Principal, for insertion in a list which will be advertized periodcally, with the view of obtaining them employment. There is not a more neglected and uncared for race of students in Bengal. They must satisfy themselves with any little crumb that they can get hold of from the P. W. D. and Road Cess Tables.

THE Rawalpindi Municipality having declared their willingness to sanction the construction of a tramway within Municipal limits, the Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. Provinces has stated that he generally approves of the project, and that, subject to any modifications which further consideration may show to be necessary, the Local Government may initiate steps for carrying out the undertaking: and the Government Advocate has been asked to advise the Lieutenant-Governor as to the procedure to be adopted for carrying out the undertaking, and requested to draw up the draft agreement under Section 6 of the India Tramways Act, 1886.

A NEW degree has been invented. It reads M.S. M.M.Q.S.S. The meaning is that the person wearing it is a "Member of the Society of Medical Men Qualified in Sanitary Science." How very mouthful!—Have not the Calcutta Sanitarians—the Healthites got a scent of it? A batch of the new-fledged t tles ought to be indented in no time.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1886-7.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 16*th Inst.*, at 7 p m.
Subject : Effects of Heat—Expansion.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *18th Inst.*, at 7 p. m.
Subject : The Refraction of Light.

Lecture by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 7 p. m.
Subject : Sulphur.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *20th Inst.*
Junior Class from 3 to 4 p. m.
Subject : Lead.
Senior Class from 4 to 5 p. m.
Subject : Analysis of Water (qualitative).

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, m d.,
November 13th, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday November 15, 1886.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We approach the subject with some diffidence. The cry is loud and deep everywhere in India that the only means of providing decent lucrative occupation for the daily increasing host of our young men educated in English depends upon technical education ; without it they must starve. Viceroys and Governors urge the problem on us with all the weight of their supreme wisdom and autocratic position ; high officers of State dwell on it with their wonted eloquence ; lecturers and essayists expatiate on it with all the flowers of fervid rhetoric ; certain publicists have blunted their pen by writing incessantly about it ; and our young men have grown hoarse by screaming in praise of the coming millennium of technical education for one and all. It is notable, however, that no one has yet defined what they mean by this Mesopotamia. The Home Office Memo. published under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, includes under the term every science, art and business known to man, not excepting medicine and law, but excludes literature proper. Sir M. Grant-Duff, in his University Convocation speech, gave prominence to basket-making and shoe-mending, but did not give us any clue to either the *terminus ad quem* or the *terminus a quo*. Others are even more indefinite, and when forced to discussion they slip from subject to subject with such glibness that it is extremely difficult to bring them to a point, and establish a common ground for argument, Ask our young educated men if they would betake to basket-making as one of the technical arts and they fly in great passion at you as one who has insulted them ; propose shoe-mending and the result is a breach of the peace. Carpentry, smithery and masonry fare no better, and we know not where to begin. In an admirable pamphlet on "Technical and Scientific education in Bengal", Mr. P. N Bose, of the Geological Survey of India, defines technical education to be "training required for the Industries" and divides it under the two heads of "Scientific Industries," and "Art Industries," the former including "dyeing, tanning, sugar-refining, soap-making, glass-manufacture, electro-engineering, mining, &c.," and the latter "engraving, modelling, carpentry, shoe-making, &c." Mr. Bose relegates the second branch to the care of the metropolitan Art School, and to special classes if necessary, in Primary and Middle Schools, where they may be established, he thinks, "without any serious increase of expenditure." The expense may not be so slight as he imagines but we have no objection to the relegation whereto it may. The arts named or suggested do not concern the educated youths who crowd the forums of our colleges, and we may let them alone for the present There is no village of any decent size in India which has not its own mason, carpenter and blacksmith, and these, however inefficient from our urban point of view, are fully equal to meet all the requirements of the communities among whom they dwell. There is no demand for higher efficiency, and it would be opposed to all sense of fitness of things and political economy to expect a greater or better supply than what is needed. We do not believe that in England or France every village can supply smiths who could make a key to fit a Chubbs' lock. Doubtless, it is desirable that our artizans, engravers, carvers, smiths, &c., always excepting shoe-mending and basket-making, for which we have perhaps an unreasoning aversion, should whereever needed produce the highest class of art work, but the demand must first be made and then the supply is sure to come. As long as there is no demand, there will be no supply. Take for example die-sinking. The late James Prinsep and Colonel Forbes employed natives for the purpose, and the late Kasinath Karmakar engraved dies for our Rupees and gold mohars which were in no way inferior to the best obtained from England. But the successors of those great men wanted to encourage English art, and there is now not a single engraver in Calcutta who can sink a decent die for the Mint—no, not even for a pice. In 1855, Colonel (now Sir Henry) Thuillier was asked to produce postage stamps in the Surveyor General's Office, but Kasinath was then dead and there was not to be found a single engraver fit to produce a likeness of the Queen's face that would pass muster. Lithography was resorted to, but that too failed. Had the Mint authorities continued to entrust natives with the sinking of dies no such want would ever have been felt. The demands of the Moghul court at Delhi needed engravings in emeralds, carneleans, bloodstones, and other exceedingly hard substances, and indigenous art sufficed to produce the finest cameos, intaglios, and seals ; there is no demand now, and the art is all but entirely lost in India Take another instance. The Mathematical Instrument Department of the Surveyor General's Office was formerly in charge of one Muhammad Moshim, and his work was perfect. He was paid, if we remember aright, Rs. 500 a month, and the paying being large, on his death a mechanic was brought out from England, and now there is no one in Calcutta who can produce work as good as did old Moshim. Yet another example. Wadia, a Parsi, was the best ship-builder of his time at Bombay, and he held the post of master builder in the Government docks. On his retirement from service the post, a lucrative one, was given to a European, and no Indian there is now learning shipbuilding. We may, if we like, establish scores of technical schools, teaching all the manual arts known to man, but we cannot ensure the attendance of pupils thereat if the prospect of gain to the ex-pupils be not cheering. It is unquestionable that the smiths and carpenters in muffassil villages are very inefficient, but suppose we send a fitter from the Government dockyard at Kidderpur or a first class joiner from Dunn & Co's shop in Bentinck Street, to one of those villages, would the man earn enough to support himself? As sure as two and two make four so certain it is that the accomplished artist would then be driven to the wall. Our rulers and most Europeans forget that they have not a *tabula rasa* to deal with in India; they bear not in mind that there is a living technical Industry in the country, and that the work before them is not one of *initiation* but of *amileoration*, and it can be effected only by the grafting of the foreign element on the indigenous stock, The right and in fact the only effectual course is by a wide system of apprenticeship in large manufactories and not in Primary or Middle class elementary schools, and then should follow a fair disposition on the part of Government and the heads of large manufactories to give employment to those who acquit themselves creditably as apprentices. The arts are too many and too varied to be taught efficiently conjointly with the three R's.

But to turn from the industrial to the scientific Industries. Most of them require a scientific grounding, and we entirely agree with Mr. Bose that such grounding may be imparted with great benefit in not one but several central institutions. Mr. Bose has developed this idea with marked ability in his essay. His object was not to enter into details, but to urge the necessity of such institutions and in that respect he has done well and we commend his essay to the notice of those who are interested in Indian art education. But we must take leave to dissent from some of the details he has thought fit to put forth. They are in our opinion not practical. The evil has arisen from his following the example of Government and of some faddists in using the newfangled and all-grasping term 'technical where a word of more limited and precise sense would have clearly explained his meaning. We like the idea of central institutes for the teaching of the principles of scientific arts, but we do not believe that even one such institution can be established with any prospect of success, except at an enormous cost—totally disproportionate to the good to be realized. The sciences are too many and too diversified to be brought under one roof and the management of one institution, and even if this could be done the sciences as applied to art would not amalgamate into a single entity, nor would a pupil learn all the scientific arts for the sake of the woe which he would select for his livelihood. If he did he would waste his time in acquiring a smattering of many things when he wanted perfection in only one branch. It may be said that pupils will have perfect liberty to select the subject which they wanted to learn, and so there will be no want of energy. If so, what would be the benefit of locating a dyeing establishment and a tannery under one roof? To learn tanning practically and well the pupil should have a large tannery before him and this cannot exist side by side with a sugar refinery. If they are to be separate, the idea of a central institute breaks down completely. What is really wanted for these purposes is a thorough good training in chemistry and the other leading branches of science in a large school where the subjects are taught practically and then drafting the pupils to particular manufactories according to their predilections. Schools can teach only the principles of science, and their application must depend upon subsequent experience in workshops. For principles we hold that the Presidency College should be fully complete. Its laboratory should be enlarged, and chemistry and physics should be taught not, as at present, by lectures only, but by practical manipulation, and Engineering may be and should be taught in the Sibpur College. Then let the pupils go to manufactories and workshops for perfecting and bringing into practical use their elementary scientific knowledge. There are of course serious drawbacks in this course, but we must reserve their consideration for a future occasion.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

It is very desirable that the Viceroy should know the country which he has come to govern, and the best way for His Excellency to accomplish that object is to see things with his own eyes. Unfortunately his exalted position does not enable him to see things in their naked reality. He is generally obliged to look through the spectacles of others, and even when he can use his own eyes, he sees only the white wash. This is a disadvantage which in his position he cannot easily get over. Notwithstanding this, the Viceroy does see a good deal when he goes on tour and tries to make the most of his own eyes and ears. Wherever Lord Dufferin is going, he is receiving from the people the willing tribute of their respect. In this country our public men have scant opportunities of speaking out their minds. The Government of India has been justly described as a paragraph Government. Our Governors have an opportunity of speaking only when they make tours and receive addresses. As might be expected, Lord Dufferin has not neglected this opportunity. At Lahore he was called upon to make several speeches. The main object of his recent visit to the capital of the Punjab was to lay the foundation-stone of the Chiefs' College. In doing so, Lord Dufferin congratulated Sir Charles Aitchison upon having been able to adorn his noble and useful career as the ruler of the land of the Five Waters by endowing it with an institution like the college. His Lordship said:—"I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land exercise more effectually an influence, which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge as beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement; and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public Service?" An institution like the Punjab Chiefs' College will surely command the warmest sympathy of all sincere well wishers of the country. But the Viceroy may rest assured that the college will never prove a success unless and until arrangements have been made to provide its *alumni* with career in the public service suited to their capacity and aspirations, scions of noble and illustrious families which in former generations ruled provinces and commanded armies cannot be expected to be satisfied with the charge of a pergunnah or a seat on an inferior honorary bench. These men take no interest in the duties of landlord or of unpaid Magistrate. If the Punjab Chief's College be converted into a military college for training the young nobility of the land for the commissioned ranks of the Army, the institution is sure to prove a great success. We earnestly hope Lord Dufferin will take this suggestion into favourable consideration.

In replying to the Municipal address, the Viceroy expressed his conviction that the pacification of Upper Burma would not take much time. His Excellency observed:—"The difficulties which we are meeting in the pacification of the country are the inevitable results of our endeavours to restore law and order amongst a population who have for centuries been a prey to anarchy, dacoity, gang robbery and the ambition of royal pretenders; but I have no doubt that, within a reasonable time, tranquillity will be restored and that an era of peace, prosperity and material progress will supervene such as never been before known in that hitherto ill-governed country." The fiat has no doubt gone forth that Upper Burma must be pacified by April next; but it remains to be seen whether even Sir Frederic Roberts will succeed in restoring tranquillity and order in Theebaw's territory within such a short period Lord Dufferin thus concluded:—It has given me great pleasure to hear the grateful and admiring language in which you have alluded to His Honor Sir Charles Aitchison. Amongst the great men who have presided over the destinies of the Punjab, I believe there are none who have ever been actuated by higher, purer, or more unselfish motives; whose general administration has been conducted with greater firmness and sagacity, or who have contributed more to implant in the hearts of those whose affairs they have administered an intelligent application of the British rule, and to confirm their loyalty towards the mighty sovereign he represents and serves. I am happy to think that, at the expiration of his term of office in the Punjab, the Government of India is still destined to profit by his counsel and assistance." Sir Charles Aitchison has left his mark on the land of the five waters. His name and administration will ever be cherished in grateful recollection by the Punjabis

The Viceroy as Patron of the Punjab University presided at its Fifth Convocation. The Chancellor having conferred the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on him in accordance with the Resolution of the Senate, His Excellency delivered an appropriate address. He emphatically recognised the liberality of those great Chiefs and of the gentry of the province, in founding the University. Lord Dufferin considered that it is a matter of the utmost importance that a certain amount of diversity should prevail amongst the educational institutions of India, and that it is right and proper that in the Punjab a seat of Oriental learning should be established. His Lordship observed: "But while in other parts of India it is right and fitting that the various Universities should devote their more immediate attention to the cultivation of those methods of instruction which have been derived from Europe, it is right and fitting that here, at least, there should be a home of learning where the students will be able to work in those rich fields of poetical fancy and imagination which are to be found in the Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit works, and the treasures of metaphysical research and high morality which are displayed in the admirable literature of the East and are expatiated in those fields of learning which hitherto have been entirely apart and distinct in those which are pursued in Europe." The Senate of the Punjab University cannot, however, too carefully remember that without a thorough knowledge of English it is equally impossible to become acquainted with the latest results of modern oriental scholarship, or to rise above the antiquated and unscientific methods of the Moulvie and the Pundit. Sir Charles Aitchison knows this fully and throughout his tenure of the Chancellorship of the University he has with equal zeal and generosity fostered both Oriental and Western learning. It is, however, very doubtful whether his successor will tread in his footsteps in this matter, more especially if Sir Lepel Griffin be the coming man. Should this be the case, it will be a great misfortune for the Punjab. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that high English Education is the most efficacious engine of national advancement in this country.

LORD DUFFERIN'S PLEA FOR THE ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

The reader will remember that in the recent debate on Burma Sir John Gorst stated in his place in the House of Commons that Lord Dufferin had recommended the annexation of Theebaw's territory only because no other course was practicable. The new Burma Bluebook contains his Lordship's Minute on the subject. As this document is dated February 17, it must have been written in Mandalay. It explains the reasons which induced the Viceroy to decide on annexation, pure and simple. We are told that Lord Dufferin being most reluctant to add unnecessarily to England's responsibilities, first considered the possibility of restricting British interference to the barest minimum by confining it to the exclusion of foreign intrigues and influences. In other words his Lordship considered, whether it was not possible to erect Upper Burma into a "buffer" State like Afghanistan. But this scheme did not seem feasible to the Viceroy, and the reason is thus explained:—"The kingdom of Ava has neither the elasticity nor the ultimate power of resistance which a 'buffer State' ought to possess, *as our recent expedition has clearly shown.* The maintenance by artificial means of its independence in the great line of communication between our Burmese possessions and China was evidently a contrivance of more than doubtful utility. It would certainly prove an obstacle to free commercial intercourse, and its weakness might tempt the Government of Pekin to assert over it in a serious manner, *those shadowy, and, as I believe, unfounded claims to suzerainty which the Chinese Ambassador has recently put forward.* Under any circumstances, it is a question whether a semi-protected state can be advantageously established on the confines of the Empire. The very principle of protection even in its most attenuated form implies responsibilities out of proportion to our means of discharging them, and goes very far towards placing it in the power of the ruler whose rule we patronise *to drag us into a war against our will by provoking his neighbours into aggressions, which whether justified or not, it might become necessary for us to resist.*" The italics in this passage are ours. Lord Dufferin questions the wisdom of the policy of establishing a semi protected state in the confines of the Empire. Has that view, we should like to ask, been adopted in regard to Afghanistan? If the Viceroy is consistent, he should completely reverse the action of the Gladstone Ministry in entering into engagements with the Amir Abdur Rahman. Has not the Amir power to drag the English into a war against their will by provoking his neighbours into aggression? We should very much like to know what can be said in answer to this question. The erection of Upper Burma into a "buffer State" would not have made it necessary for the British Government to incur greater obligations towards its ruler than it has contracted in regard to Afghanistan. On the contrary, it would have had an additional advantage in the circumstance that the ruler of Upper Burma, unlike the Amir of Afghanistan, would have accepted a British Resident. As for the shadowy and unfounded claims of China to suzerainty over Burma, we need only refer to the recently-concluded Anglo-Chinese Convention, which has distinctly recognised those claims. Then, if Lord Dufferin's Minute had been written a few months later, his lordship would have known whether the Burmese possess any power of resistance or not. When Theebaw was deposed, his subjects expected that the British Government would set up a Burman Prince to rule over them. Hence after the fall of Mandalay there was a lull during which they awaited the decision of the conqueror as to the future of their country. The Burmese had at first beleived that the British invasion would merely result in the fall of Theebaw, and in another Alompra Prince fbeing placed on the throne. When this expectation was not realized, they organized serious resistance to the British Arms. The events of the last few months ought to convince Lord Dufferin that the inference drawn from the result of General Prendergast's expedition as to the absence of a power of resistance among the Burmese, was utterly fallacious.

Even admitting for the sake of argument, that Upper Burma could not have been erected into a "Buffer State" like Afghanistan, we are entirely at a loss to understand why the territory could not have been maintained as a fully protected State like the feudatory States of India. Lord Dufferin observes:—"But even were the establishment of a Protected State a measure desirable in itself, we are met by the difficulty that there is no Prince of the Royal House to whom the trust could be safely confided. Had the Nyoung Prince lived, such a course might, perhaps, have deserved, in his interests, a certain amount of

serious consideration. The only living member of the Alompra dynastie family whose abilities and influence would make him even a respectable candidate, is the Myngun Prince now resident at Pondicherry. But the principal claim of this personage to notoriety is the fact that he tried to murder his father, and succeeded in killing his uncle. In any case it is probable that his feeling towards us are unfriendly. Having been brought over from Burma to India, where he was interned, he escaped and took refuge with the French, whom he not unnaturally regards as his patrons. Even did we countenance his accession, he could not, without the aid of British bayonets, restore order to Upper Burma or maintain himself upon the throne against the numerous other aspirants of his House, and the successful assertion of his authority would prove the signal for the re-integration of commercial, if not of political intrigues and jobbery at Mandalay adverse to British interests. The Nyoung Oke Prince, now in Bengal, is unpopular in Burma, and of unsatisfactory character. The difficulty of establishing him in power at Mandalay would be even greater than in the case of the Myngun Prince, and the result would prove disastrous. None of the other adult Princes are men of any note or influence or command any substantial following in the country." Now, there can be no manner of doubt to the abilities and influence of the Myngun Prince, and if he had been placed on the throne after the deposition of Theebaw he would have succeeded with the moral support of the British Government, in establishing himself. The fact of his having tried to murder his father and succeeded in killing his uncle should not have been regarded as a disqualification. At least after having lately recognised the Shumshere brothers in Nepal, who treacherously murdered their uncle and first cousin in cold blood, the Government of Lord Dufferin might have overlooked the doings of the Myngun Prince in that line. As for his being under foreign influence the same argument might have been urged with equal force against Abdur Rahman. The latter had been a pensioner of Russia for nearly a dozen years and yet the British Government did not hesitate to place him on the throne of Kabul. If Abdur Rahman as Amir of Afghanistan did not look upon the Russians as his patrons and intrigue with them, there is no reason to show that the Myngun prince if placed on the throne of Mandalay, would have done the same in regard to the French. In the case of Upper Burma the presence of a British Resident would have effectually excluded all foreign influence and intrigues. The objects which the British Government had in view in undertaking the invasion of Upper Burma last autumn could have been fully attained by reducing its ruler into the position of a protected Indian Prince. There is, indeed, no justification for the incorporation of Theebaw's territory with the British Empire, and the minute simply brings that fact out in a pronounced manner.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In England weather has no marked effect on public demonstrations. Men assemble by tens of thousands whenever required to show their feeling, and they care not much about rain, sleet or snow. But in India Englishmen seem to be the veriest lollipops. They dare not venture out of doors except in the finest of weather, at least so they say, and on that ground the Madras Government have resolved to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee six months before the due date. The proper day is the 28th of June, when her Majesty was crowned; but it is too hot then, and so they have selected next January as the most convenient time, and it is rumoured that the India Government is to say ditto to the proposal. To us the question comes, is the alleged the real reason? For obvious reasons the celebration should take place at the metropolis of the empire and at the provincial capitals, and as in spite of Mr. O'Donnell and his specious arguments, Calcutta and Madras are still capitals, the heads of Governments should be there to celebrate the festival. The said Governments, however, cannot forego the pleasures of Simla and Ootacamund in June, and so the Queen's Jubilee goes to the wall. The *Englishman* has taken up the subject, but it argues on a very narrow basis. It says: "The people of Madras are wise in their generation, and have already made tentative preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee during the cold season. There can be little doubt as to the wisdom of selecting the present cold season for the purpose, if there is to be any celebration at all. True, the rejoicings in India will be several months in advance of those in England, but then in India it is a choice between being a few months early and more than half a year late. The Jubilee must either be celebrated in the cold season of 1886-87, or in that of 1887-88, and since the former date has been chosen for Madras, it would be rather absurd to select the latter for Calcutta. There are many reasons by which the course adopted in Madras might be supported, but it is quite enough to say that by the time another year has passed the jubilee will have almost faded from the public mind." All this may be very true; but why the alternative between the cold reason of 1886-87 and 1887-88? Why not the exact time—28th of June 1886? Are Simla and Ootcamund picnics of greater moment than honor to our Gracious Sovereign? The Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces spends his cold season in tours, so accepting the arguments of our contemporary he will probably select March or April, just before he retires to Nainital. In strictness the term alternative cannot be applied to more than one of two things, but Sir M. Grant-Duff's farewell minute shows that it may mean one of many things, and we may for the nonce imitate him, and say, why not have the Jubilee both at Simla and Calcutta, the former presided over by the Viceroy, and the latter by Mr. Harrison, or the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, or let the metropolitan rejoicings be celebrated by a commission, or have it at Simla only, or at every Division and District, presided over by its respective senior officer, each selecting his own convenient time, of the year or any year and month for it? As for the people of this country they are great sticklers for their almanac and proof against heat; so in the full fervour of their devotion to their Gracious Sovereign they will celebrate the half centenary of her coronation on the actual date.

Latest News and Notes.

The Viceroy arrived at Ahmedabad on Saturday before last. On Sunday afternoon he received an extremely cordial address of welcome from the Municipality. A second address prayed for the removal of the Income Tax and the reduction of public expenditure. One passage, which was subsequently expunged, trusted that that the present policy of distrust might be exchanged for a more generous system involving the more extensive employment of natives in the Government service. The Viceroy, being somewhat fatigued after his long railway journey, did not feel equal to receiving both the addresses. It was, therefore, decided that he should receive only the address of the Municipality, as proceeding from an authoritative body. By practically refusing to accept this somewhat outspoken address, His Excellency as given the clearest indication that none but honeyed words of adulation and praise, such as the Lahore Municipality freely indulged in, are to be breathed in Viceregal ears. The effect of the refusal will not, we are afraid, be very wholesome.

On Monday Baroda was reached and a brilliant reception was accorded by the Gaekwkwar. In the afternoon visits of ceremony were exchanged with the prescribed rites, and at night there were of course the usual illuminations and fireworks on a grand scale, there was also a levee. Lady Helen Blackwood in the afternoon visited the Maharani, who returned the visit. His Excellency the Viceroy opened the new hospital on the next day. His Highness the Gaekwar delivered an interesting speech, to which the Viceroy replied at some length. The next ceremony was an examination of the State jewels, which, to the value of about four millions sterling, were displayed in the Gaekwar's place. Driving next to the new College, the Viceroy and party witnessed a procession of the Gaekwar's troops, the State elephants, and the famous gold and silver guns. About four thousand children were assembled in the College grounds, which the Viceroy next inspected. The streets were again illuminated on the dirve home in the evening and the Viceroy was entertained at dinner by the Gaekwar'. From Baroda the Viceroy went to Bombay where he was joined by Her Excellency the Countess and embarked on board the steamer *Clive* on Wednesday for a short sea trip. It was possible that his Excellency might visit Ratnagiri where Theebaw now resides His Excellency returned to Bombay on Saturday last and will not leave it till the 20th instant. We trust the Native Princes whose States his Excellency is about to visit in the Southern Presidency, will take note of the disapproval expressed by Lord Dufferin at the Baroda banquet, of the "mere meretricious exhibition of expensive pagentry" and not impoverish their exchequeres by wasting money on grand fireworks and illuminations. They may much better commemorate the Viceregal visit by spending the money for the benefit of their subjects and we are sure that none would approvee of that mode of paying him honor than Lord Dufferin himself.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and suite arrived at the Presidency at 6-30 P. M. on Wednesday last. As usual a number of European and Indian gentlemen were at the Sealdah platform to meet His Honor, who is reported to be in excellent health.

It is gratifying to learn that the Viscount Clandeboye has so far progressed in the way of recovery from his late serious attack of typhoid fever, that his noble mother has been able to leave him. The Countess of Dufferin has proceeded to Bombay where she joined His Excellency the Viceroy on his tour.

In memory of the melancholy death of Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari on Friday before last, the Sanskrit College closed, we understand, on the following Monday, the intervening Saturday being a close holiday. Mr. Tawney, the Principal of the Presidency College, who was an ardent admirer of the lamented deceased's ability, acquirements and virtues, closed his College on Monday and Tuesday. The numerous students, old and young, and admirers of Babu Prasanna Kumar, propose, we are informed, to hold a public meeting shortly and devise some measures for perpetuating his memory in a fitting manner. Pandit Mahesh Chunder Nayratna C. I. E. and the Prefessors of the Sanskrit College and some old students of the late Babu, such as Babu Nilambar Mukerji Babu Nilmony Mookerji, M. A. B. L. Professor Presidency College, and Babu Nirshingha Chunder Mukerji have, we understand, taken the initiative in the movement. We need hardly say that we wish the movement all success, and have no doubt that Prasanna Babu's students, who are scattered broadcast all over the country, will show their gratitude to him by taking an active part in it The deceased is now above all wordly honors, but his pupils owe it to themselves to honor his memory.

We are very sorry to hear the death of Babu Sagore Dutt on Wednesday last, from the effects of a serious carriage accident which he but with on the Strand some few days back. He was progressing in the way of recovery satisfactorily and hopes were entertained by his medical attendants to make him all right. But diabetes had undermined his health

and he succumbed. He was one of the richest and leading merchants of Calcutta and had large dealings in jute, and was also *banian* to several well-known mercantile firms. He was a friend of the poor and his charity was of a quite and unobtrusive character. For some time he was a member of the Port Commission.

The hobby-horse of self-help and self Government is being ridden to death by the government in their anxiety to back out of their educational responsibilities, exactly in places of the distant mufassil where state-help in educational matters is of the greatest moment and importance. In June last an ultimatum was sent to the Moorsidabad public that unless they could find ways and means for managing the Baharampore College themselves, it should be closed in May next, as the government did not think that local requirements warranted its further support at the cost of somewhere like 1000 Rs a month. There is the Krishnagore College, the Hoogly College and College at Timbactoo for the matter of that and these Colleges ought to suffice to meet the educational requirements of the Moorshidabad public. The Moorshidabad public however thought otherwise and put their heads together to do something to preserve the useful institution, but could not do anything very material till the noble hearted Maharani of Kashim-Bazar with her wonted generous spirit came to their rescue. She has volunteered to meet the alleged deficit of 12000Rs a year for five years and will at the end of that time reconsider the desirablity of permanently endowing the College, should its increased efficiency warrant her so doing. She proposes that the management should be in the hands of a Board of Trustees consisting of the principal Civil officers of the district and three of her own advisers; but the educational authorities who would quietly close the College, are anxious to have a fingure in the pie, if the College is not to be closed at all. The details therefore have not yet been settled, but it is not likely that the generous offer will be rejected for difference of opinion about unimportant points of detail. The Moorshidabad district boasts of many more wealthy people and there ought to be public spirit enough to do something for ensuring the permanancy of the College. Rumour had it sometime ago that Srimoti Anna Kali Debi the widow of the late Babu Annada Prasad Roy proposed to do something handsome for the College. The College therefore between these generous and noble minded ladies, the Moorshidabad Nawab, and others need not cease to exist and will not if Maharani Sarnomoye's reasonable proposals be accepted. It remains to be seen how the Midnapore public who also have been served with a simlar ultimatum exert to save their local High school, called college by courtsey.

Public opinion unanimously demanded that an Indian gentleman should be appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University on the retirement of Mr. Ilbert and so long as the services of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra C. I. E. and the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra were available there could not be a shadow of pretence that the place could not be filled by an Indian for want of a really competent man. The Government dare not pretend that either of these selections would be worse than any other it could think of a summer's day. But the public advocacy of the learned Doctor's or of the able Justice's worth was fatal to their claims. As the sacrifice of justice is the fashion of the day, any ghost of a chance that any Indian might have had, must have disappeared as soon as the public prints began to advocate their cause. Besides the Mitras, both the Doctor and the Justice, are a shade too tough and independent to suit Governmental tastes, and they would be of no earthly use in the Vice-Chair, if they did not consent to be under leading strings. The appointment of an Indian gentleman, when one of ability and worth was available, would have been another signal triumph of principle. But it is probably these mischievously excellent principles to whose recoguition the Government object as much as to anything else. Failing, we say however once more, the Dr. and Justice Mitra we have got about the best man that we might have got in the person of the Hon'ble Dr. W. W. Hunter C. I. E.

The Presidency Commissioner in his Report reviewing the year's progress says:—The tone of the press, as reflected in the native papers, has been generally antagonistic to the legislative and administrative action of the Government. The expedition to Burmah and its annexation have been the subjects of specially hostile animadversions. The rancorous antipathy to the European community, which has been a marked feature of the press for some years now, has not abated. It seems to me to be the deliberate aim of the writers to excite and keep alive feelings of hostility to Europeans. Every crime of which a European is charged is accepted as true and as typical of the conduct of Europeans generally. If inquiry proves it false, the papers continue to assert its truth, and declare the decision to be only a result of the gross partiality of the courts, impugning alike the mofussil tribunal and the High Court." Could misrepresentation go further? Talk of the native Press being antagonistic to the legislative and administrative action of the Government? Why, we can hardly make head or tail of a sweeping assertion like that unless we are to suppose that Government dislikes all legitimate criticism on any of its measures. The angry tone of a portion of the Indian Press is but an unfortunate imitation of the Anglo-Indian Press and the Government has nothing to say to it! Such remarks are in the nature of things worse than useless. They are mischievous, unjust and unworthy. The Government surely does not mean the public to understand that there is not one "native" paper in the important Presidency Divison which deserves one word of praise or favourable mention in a report of the year's progress. Need we wonder that the Press in its turn resent, and resent bitterly, this most objectionable spirit? The question with many people will be are these rantings against the "Native" press a mode of preparing evidence which may be hurled against it when a Lytton is again at the helm?

Ever since the publication of the Behar Famine pamphlets the name of Mr. J. C. O'Donnell got into the black books of the Bengal Government and the "Ruin of an Eastern Province,' led to the entertainment of a question as to the best means of getting rid of its author. The adroit defence of the annual exodus in the last *Calcutta Review* has, however, completely wiped off all old scores, and we may look at no distant day upon the Lord Mayorship of Calcutta or a Divisional Commissionership as the reward of the service done to Government. The defence is perfect. The play upon the necessity of good health of our rulers, the saving by reduced furloughs, the benefit by "touch," and above all the immense revenue to Government by increasd railway fares is admirable. It at once "takes the reason prisoner" and leaves no room for cavil We only regret the writer does not drive his argument home to the hilt. Health being the all paramount object, it is obvious that the Viceroy and his Council will be better off in England or the Riviera than on the rainy crest of the Yakko hill. The telegraph now takes only an hour and a half for the transmission of a message from here to London, or about the same time that it takes from Calcutta to Simla, and the salary of the Viceroy in England need not be more than £5,000 instead of £25,000 a year. Other very material savings could easily be effected, and the highest statesmen in England would readily accept the office. As for 'touch,' it is certain Indians will go to England more and more every year, and they will keep up the contact to the required extent. Mr. Phillips, a brother Magistrate of Mr. O'Donnell, has shown in the same periodical that the High Court is an effete and mischievous institution, which sadly interferes with good judicial administration and the wide discretion of the District Magistrates; so it may very advantageously be abolished, and few will regret the loss of that fossil organization called the Board of Revenue. As for Governors and Lieutenant Governors, a good idea has been suggested to us by the reading of Lord Dufferin's minute on the disposal of Upper Burma. His Excellency writes that he once seriously contemplated the establishment of a Grand Lama in the room of Theebaw. Could not he do the same with his satraps, gorgeous as objects for public exhibition, but non-interfering with the affairs of the world, and leave the country to the profound legal lore and trenchant logic of Messrs. O'Donnell, Phillips and Co.? Such a course would for certain inaugurate Utopia. nay, the very kingdom of heaven on earth. We all long for the kingdom of heaven on earth; but alas! we have to deal with sinful mortals! Young men *think* the old men are fools, but the old men *know* &c. &c. We have received the above from a wag at Dullanda.

It is gratifying to note the mollifying influence of time under which our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* notices our article on Mr. Ilbert. He has given a full and very fair abstract of our article, but thinks we have not been sufficiently warm in our praise for the late Law Member. He even charges us with Philistinism. When we call to mind how the *Indian Daily News* reverberated the sound of the Town Hall orators of March 6, 1882, how vehemently it denounced Mr. Ilbert and his chief, how it took the lead in the proceedings, of the Defence Association, how it tapped on the back those who publicly hissed at Lord Ripon and groaned when his name was proposed at a Trades Dinner, we cannot but feel a delight in the change. True the present leader of the *Indian Daily News* was not in India at the time we refer to, but we talk of the organ of public opinion and not of individuals. There has been a change too in the leadership of the *Hindoo Patriot*, but its opinion of Mr. Ilbert, as of other matters, remains unaltered. We never rose above our *via media* and still jog on in that path. If our friend should wish for a proof we would refer him to our article entitled "Parallels and Contrasts" in which we compared the administration of Lord Ripon in India with that of Lord Elgin in Canada. Our friend concludes his article with an amusing sentence. It must have been produced by his vivid recollection of the London gamin's "Bill, don't you splash mud on that gen'man," or "Dont you nail his ears to the pump.' This we take as a good joke, and not an unneighbourly attempt to set people by the ears.

Our readers will be sincerely sorry to learn that the Hon'ble James Gibbs, the old and well-known Bombay Civilian, is dead. Though his life's work principally lay at the Western Presidency where he remained ever since 1846, when he came out to India, till his elevation to the Vicergal Council, he was held in great esteem by all sections of the community whether European or Indian. What as a district officer, what as special Commissioner of the Income Tax in 1860, what again as the President of the Income Tax Commission, he made himself very useful and acceptable to the Bombayites in the earlier portion of his career. In 1886 he was appointed to the bench of the Bombay High Court and was the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University from 1870 to 1876 with some slight interruptions. As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council his abilities were equally conspicious and on his translation to the Supreme Council his sympathies with the Indian community became more manifest than ever. He was one of the truest friends of India and sided with the Indians during the unfortunable Ilbert Bill controversy. His constant anxiety for the welfare of India was well appreciated by the childern of the soil who commemorated his services by placing an oil-painting of his in the Calcutta Town Hall, on his retirement from India year before last.

The Madura defamation case has come to a close. In this case it will be remembered that the sub-Zaminder of Ramnad charged another Zaminder with defamation, in that the accused had made a statement to Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., to the effect that complainant had heavily bribed Mr. C. S. Crole, the late Collector of Madura, and that Mr. Crole had written to the complainant, who thereupon wrote to the Zamindar of Bodinakaneer and give Mr. Garstin a beating. The Magistrate held that the accused had voluntarily made the statement complained of, and had acted without due care and tention and without good faith. The accused had therefore technically defamed complainant. His Worship thereupon convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50. The Crolites are in the ascendant and Messers Sullivan Thomas Garstin and Co, are steadily going down in the scale. Will no friendly angel intervene and drop a screen over this intolerable mass of filth, dirt and scandal? But the authorities are evidently intent on raking up dying embers.

The Calcutta Corporators had a somewhat stormy meeting on Thursday last when they met in large numbers to consider the Draft Municipal Bill. The Healthites were pitted against the Babus and moved amendment after amendment in favour of raising the proportion of nominated Commissioners and so on. But they were nowhere in the

day's contest and the Babus and their European friends once, in the way had the day all to themselves. All and every one of the recommendations of the Special Committee appointed to consider the draft Bill, were carried and in many cases almost unanimously. They are as follows:—That the total number of municipal Commissioners for the enlarged area be not less than 90. That the proportion of nominated Commissioners be reduced from one-third to one-fourth. That the system of voting by means of voting papers be continued instead of polling at the polling booths. That the appointment of Chairman be made by Government on the nomination of the Commissioners. That section 35 should be made to apply to all officers drawing salaries in excess of Rs. 500. That the Town Council should consist of 32 members, 24 elected and eight nominated, and that one Commissioner be elected for every ward except Hastings, which should be amalgamated with Watganj for the purposes of representation in the Town Council. That the 24 elected Commissioners be chosen by the whole body of the elected Commissioners, and the eight nominated Commissioners be chosen by the elected Commissioners. That no fees be paid to members of the Town Council. But a victory in the municipal mee ing, does not necessarily mean the same thing in the Bengal Council. The Healthites there will muster strong and then woe worth chase. The Secretary of State however, the *Statesman* understands, is about to upset the whole scheme and render in all likelihood the recommendations and amendments of our Corporators unnecesary. A despatch, has, it is said been received on this subject, which does not quite approve of the lines on which the Local Government proposed to draft the Bill. The Secretary of State has made numerous suggestions which will necessitate the thorough re-casting of the Bill. Among the suggestions, it is required that no change in the constitution is to be undertaken without the opinion of the law officers of the Government, and the Secretary of State asks that the Bill be fashioned as much as it consistently can, after one or other of the Municipal Bills in force in some of the leading towns in England.

Telegrams.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations at Vienna on the 6th instant, said that Austria seeks, with the co-agency of the other Powers, to create a legal situation in Bulgaria, while consulting the admissible wishes of the Bulgarians and agreeing to the treaties and interests of Europe. His Majesty added that the peaceful assurances of the Powers justify the hope that Austrian interests will be protected, and the peace of Europe be preserved.

THE revolt at Bourgas was connived at by General Kaulbars. Some of those concerned in the plot have fled, and the remainder have been arrested.

THE relations between England and Turkey which of late have not been as satisfactory as usual, are now more cordial.

MR. GLADSTONE, in replying to an appeal from the Bulgarians, says that the late Czar acted nobly in liberating the Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke and making them a free people, but if Bulgaria is to be now enslaved, the nobleness of the act disappears. Mr. Gladstone believes that Lord Iddesleigh faithfully represents British sympathy with Bulgaria.

THE Grand Sobranjie unitedly elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark to the throne of Bulgaria.

BUT the King of Denmark has refused to sanction the acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria by his son. Prince Waldemar has consequently telegraphed to the President of the Grand Sobranje declining the offer.

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Mingrelia in the Caucasus is a candidate put forward by Russia for the Bulgarian throne.

THE statement made by the *Republique Francaise* that M. Waddington had suggested to Lord Salisbury that a date should be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British is declared to be inaccurate.

THE procession of the Lord Mayor's show on the 10th instant was escorted by policemen and passed off in an orderly manner. Cavalry were posted in Trafalgar Square and at several points along the route taken by the show. A squadron of cavalry also followed the Lord Mayor's coach.

IN the evening after the Lord Mayor's procession had passed Charing Cross on its way back to the city, large crowds made a rush for Trafalgar Square, where the Socialists attempted to hold a meeting at the foot of Nelson's column. Some speeches were made, and a few red flags displayed, but the police and Horse Guards speedily dispersed the mobs, without any opposition.

AT the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall the same night, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that it was the duty of Government to execute the mandate of the people and to enforce the law in Ireland by a steady course of honest Government. With regard to Egypt, his Lordship said that the limit to the occupation by the British forces would depend upon the conclusion of the task which the British Government had undertaken there. It was necessary, he said, that the country should be secure against any foreign aggression and he regarded its independence from external control as vitally important. Egypt was distinctly advancing, and he believed that the danger of an invasion from the desert had now vanished.

His Lordship condemned the dethroning of Prince Alexander, and the efforts made by Russia to save the authors of the plot. Europe, he said, viewed with regret the trespasses being made on the rights of the Bulgarians England had a corporate and not an isolated interest in the Berlin Treaty; and she would not be backward to recognise her duty if the Powers should decide upon vindicating the Treaty. The policy of Austria largely influences the English Government, and he believed that peace would be maintained; but England would defend her interests wherever they were attacked.

THE foreign press, and notably that of Austria, approves of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech. The Russian Press have up to the present taken no notice of it.

Parliament has been newly prorogued until the 9th of December.

Mr. Thirkell White, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, of Burma with a military escort, has gone on a mission to the Shan States. He will first visit Thongzar Tsawbwa; and the result of his interview with the Chiefs there will decide whether further missions of the kind will be despatched.

THE Government is shipping rice to Upper Burma, a fact which apparently indicates that they anticipate a scarcity.

THE disestablishment of the Church at Pondicherry takes place immediately. The present Vicar and assistants leave at once for France. The Church and congregation will henceforth be under the charge of the Foreign Mission, an arrangement which is unpopular with all classes.

THE dakaits burned down half of Paghan at midnight on Monday. When the troops turned out, the dakaits hastened into the jungle. The heavy rains delay all expeditions.

GENERAL KAULBARS has demanded the release of the authors of the late revolt at Bourgas.

THE French Government has received news of the death of M. Paul Bert, the French Resident in Tonquin.

DISASTROUS floods have taken place in the south of France and in Italy.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children.'- Dr. R.C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and qurrts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chmists drugggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hrrford and Co, 210, Hight Holborn, London.

Acknowledgments.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications:

1. Selections from My recent notes on the Indian Empire by Dinshaha Ardeshir Taleyarkhan.
2. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow for 1885-86.
3. The Breaking Dawn, A political outlook
4. Voice of India. Oct. 1886.
5. Report of the External and Internal Trade of the Punjab.
6. Report of the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1885-86.
7. The Universal Engineer.
8. Proceedings of the first Indian National Congress held at Bombay on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1885.
9. Theosophist for November 1886.
10. The Star in the East or the Bengal National League.
11. The Depreciation of Silver. An Indian.
12. Accounts of Trade and Navigation of British India for September 1886.
13. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Deparment for 1885.
14. Report of the Railway. Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for 1885-86.
15. Annual Report of the Saintary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1885.
16. Report of the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1885-86.
17. The Journalist, a Newspaper for all Newspaper Producers.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 10, 1886.

GENERAL

Babu Dina Nath Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrats and Deputy Collector, Shahabod, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4, Act VII. (B C) of 1880, in that district.

Babu Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, on leave, is transferred to Gya, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Nowada sub-division of that distritct.

Mr. T. R. Godfrey is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, vice Mr. M. J. W. Augier, and is posted to Chandbally in Balasore.

Babu Nogendro Nath Pal Chowdry, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is promoted temporarily to the sixth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Baboo Nogendro Nath Sircar on deputation as Head Assistant. Bengal Secretariat, Revenue Department.

Baboo Bhoobuneshwar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira. Khoolna, is allowed leave for one month and thirteen days.

Baboo Khagendra Nath Mitra. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is appointed temporaily to have charge of the Satkhira sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoobunesshwar Singh.

Baboo Nibaran Chuner Ghattack, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is transferred to Seetamurhee in Mozufferpore.

Babu Charu Chandra Mittra, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector. Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Bettiah in Champarun.

Babu Surjya Kumar Das is appointed to be a special Deputy Collector for employment on butwara work in the district of Mymensing.

Babu Sib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Sheonundun Lall Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Maldah.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson. Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Lambert, C I E.

Baboo Protap Chunder Ghose, District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Calcutta, is allowed leave for forty five days.

Baboo Nilmoney Dey is appointed to act as District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Protap Chunder Ghose.

Lieutenant-Colonel A R Wilkinson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Visitor of the Alipore Jail, and also to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Mr J Lambert, C I S.

Moulvie Fazlul Karim, B L, is appointed a member of the District School Committee of Noakhally.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. T. R. Godfrey, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chandbally, Balasore, is also appointed temporarily to be Customs Officer of the port of Chandbally,

Mr. W. Kemble, C. S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Member of the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse, vice Mr. T. Lambert. C I E.

Lieutenant Colonel A R Wilkinson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Sasi Kumar Datta, Manager, Dukhin Shabazpore estate, Backergunge, is vested with the powere of a Magistrate, of the third class.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head Clerk and a 2nd Clerk for the Office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue Balasore Circle. Salary Rs 30 and 25 respectively, with prospects. None need apply who have not passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Preference will be given to those who have office experience.

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Balasore
The 3rd November 1886.

B. M. Mukjeree
Inspector
Salt & Abkari Revenue
Balasore circle.

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১ রৈবতক (কাব্য)... প্রসিদ্ধ কবি শ্রীনবীনচন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত—মহাভারত কি, এবং কৃষ্ণজীবনের মূল মন্ত্রই বা কি এই কাব্যে তাহা বুঝান হইয়াছে ... ১৷৷০

২ কড়ি ও কোমল (গীতিকবিতা)... সুকবি শ্রীরবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর প্রণীত—এত গুলি সুললিত মধুর খণ্ডকবিতার একত্রসন্নিবেশ বাঙ্গালায় আর দেখা যায় নাই ১৲

৩ সাবিত্রী বিখ্যাত সাবিত্রী লাইব্রেরীর অধিবেশনসমূহে বঙ্গের প্রধান লেখকগণ কর্ত্তৃক পঠিত প্রবন্ধাবলী ১৷০

৪ প্রদীপ, ৫ কনকাঞ্জলি কবি শ্রীঅক্ষয়কুমার বড়াল প্রণীত—সমস্ত পত্রাদিতে ভূয়সী প্রশংসিত(প্রত্যেক) ৷৷০

৬ হিন্দুধর্ম্মের উদ্দেশ, ১৲ ৭ পরলোক তত্ত্ব, ৮ প্রলয়তত্ত্ব আর্য্যধর্ম্মের উচ্চভাব এই সকল পুস্তকে বিশেষ রূপ সমালোচিত হইয়াছে—হিন্দুশাস্ত্রের প্রকৃত মর্ম্মগ্রাহী শ্রীচন্দ্রশেখর বসু-প্রণীত।

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